FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

PLANTS AND TREES.

I HAVE just received and offer for sale, a very choice assortment of

GREEN-HOUSE & HARDY PLANTS,
Evergreens, Roses, and other Shrubs,
Flowering Bulbs, Flower Pots, &c.
—ALSO—
A few select Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees,
Large Early Scarlet, Hovey, and Hudson Strawberries, at 50 to 75 cts. per 100.

Purchasers will have the advantage of seeing the Fruit or Flower they wish, so that there will be no disappointment.

Any thing that I may not have, I can procure at short notice, from one of the best Nurserymen in the United States.

All cash orders will receive prompt attention.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 20, 1849. 99-3w

P. S. Nothing so appropriate for a Christmas or New Year's Present, as

"Those token flowers that tell
What words can never speak so well."

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1849. For sale in 5 and 10 cent papers, by
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Dec. 24, 1849. 99-4w

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

A FIRST RATE TIMBER WAGON and Team of MULES, well trained to gear, and all in good running order. Apply soon, to Thos. R. Underwood, at the Store of Taylor & Underwood.
Dec. 15, 1849. 99tf

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon. I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.
J. I. McDUGALD.
August 2, 1849. 79tf

☞ THE above described Property, 620 Acres, with an elegant Dwelling upon it, and excellent spring of water, &c., if not disposed of privately, will be sold on the 21st day of January next, at public vendue, together with

Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Horses, Cattle, fine stock Hogs, Wagon, Cart, Gig and Harness, &c.,
TWO LIKELY NEGROES,

(And several will be hired out,) all young and likely.

One, two, and three years credit will be given, if wanted, on the Plantation; all else on the usual terms, more particularly made known on day of sale, held upon the premises.
J. I. McDUGALD.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Calvin Haynes and others, *vs.* Milton Haynes.
Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Milton Haynes, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendant to be and personally appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matter and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1849.
THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 00] 99-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1849.

Spier Walters and wife, Fourney Prevat and wife, *vs.* Averett Nichols, Adm'r of Estate of Averett Nichols, dec'd, James Averett Nichols, and Alex'r Gowen and wife.
Petition for the sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Averett Nichols and Alex'r Gowen and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the said Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday of February next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the matters and things therein set forth will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 19th day of December, A D. 1849.
THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 99-6w

WHISKEY AND BACON.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's old rectified Rye, and a prime lot of Bacon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Dec. 24, 1849. 99-tf

20 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1849. 99-3w

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

W. McINTYRE has received from New York, and offers for sale,
6 half bbls. extra Buckwheat Flour.
21 Boxes Cheese, weigh 50 to 60 lbs. each.
10 Bags new crop Rio Coffee.
Dec. 24, 1849. 99-4w

Daguerrean Portraits.
F. M. CORY, Artist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from N. York, and has taken rooms at the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to take Likenesses in the above style. Being provided with instruments and materials of the best French and German manufacture, he is enabled to produce in a few seconds—without regard to weather—a Likeness in style and beauty unsurpassed, at the low price of $2 and upwards, including a neat morocco case. He has also a fine assortment of gold Lockets and Chains, and every variety and style of cases and frames, at exceedingly low prices. None but the very best materials are used, and all his pictures are fire gilt, and warranted not to fade. The public are invited to call and examine specimens at his room Persons thoroughly instructed in the art, at a moderate charge.
Fayetteville, Dec. 24. 99tf

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE undersigned, on behalf of the Trustees, wish to employ a Gentleman and Lady to take charge of the Male and Female Departments of the Carthage Institute. This School has been in successful operation for five years, and has yielded respectable salaries. It is preferred that it should be undertaken at the risk of the Teachers, but as the Trustees design to make it a Classical Institution of the first order, those who some sufficiently recommended can have reasonable salaries guaranteed.

Apply immediately to the undersigned at Carthage, by letter or otherwise.
SAM'L J. PERSON,
S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN SHAW,
ALEX. KELLY,
H. TURNER.
Dec. 22, 1849. 99-3w

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session of the Male and Female Departments will commence on Monday the 14th of January, 1850.
SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Ch'n Board Trustees.
Dec. 22, 1849. 99-3w

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

ONE tract about 2½ miles above the Clarendon Bridge, lying immediately on the river, containing 255 acres. About half of it is cleared, and under cultivation; the balance is uncleared wood land. It is good farming land.

Also, 340 acres of oak and pine land, lying about 4 miles from the Clarendon Bridge. About 125 acres are cleared and under cultivation; the balance is uncleared. There is a new and large dwelling house on it, and out houses nearly all new; also excellent well and spring water, and is a very healthy situation. There is also a cypress pond of about 40 or 50 acres, which is nearly ditched sufficient to drain it, which is thought will produce well.

The above are excellent farming lands, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
THOMAS McDANIEL.
Dec. 22, 1849. 99-4w

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at public auction, on Tuesday the 15th day of January next, at his residence in Robeson county, the PLANTATION on which he now resides, containing 700 acres, situated on the East side of Raft Swamp, 2½ miles from Antioch Church, together with all his Stock of every kind, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, two likely young NEGROES, a boy 10 years of age, and a girl 12.

Terms easy and made known on day of sale.
M. McBRYDE.
Dec. 20, 1849. 99-3w

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED from one to two million of Bricks to be made in moulds 9½ inches long, 4½ inches wide, and three inches thick, two thirds to be hard and well burned, and not exceeding one third good Salmon—to be inspected by the Commissioners or such persons as they may appoint. The Bricks to be counted in *the wall*, and all openings to be excluded. Separate proposals will be received:

1. For the Brick by the 1000 to be taken at the kiln.
2. For the same by the 1000 to be delivered at the building.
3. For laying the same by the 1000.
4. For the same by the 1000, laid in the wall.

Scaffolding and all materials (except Lime) to be supplied by the contractors.

Proposals will also be received for excavating and laying the foundation of the Asylum in good mason work, by the perch—all materials except lime to be furnished by the contractors.

There is said to be good clay on the land selected for the Asylum; if so, the contractor will be at liberty to use it. Wood can be had conveniently and at moderate prices.

Bonds with approved security will be required of the contractors. Ten per cent. on the amount of the contract, will be paid in advance; the remainder as the work progresses.

Sealed proposals to be addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh, before the 15th February next.

By order of the Commissioners,
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Sec'y.
Raleigh, December 18, 1849.
99-t10F

Teacher Wanted.—A gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin, with the usual branches of an English education, may hear of a good situation by applying to J. W. Lesesne or David Lewis, at Elizabethtown, N. C. None need apply unless qualified as above.
Nov. 12, 1849. 93tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House in Whiteville, Columbus County, on the 8th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court House in Richmond County, except that on the ground floor there are to be six rooms instead of four—The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.
JOSIAH MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Commissioners.
Nov. 13, 1849. 94-8wpd

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate (with the Will annexed) of Mr Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Murphy V. Jones is fully authorised to transact business connected with the Estate, for me.
H. A. CAMPBELL.
Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

Sale of five Negroes.

WILL be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 1st day of January, either 3 or 5

VALUABLE NEGROES,

3 men, 1 boy, and 1 girl, all likely and of excellent characters. One of the men is a Blacksmith.

Also, the GRIST MILL, on Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, formerly Anderson's, with a quantity of land adjoining.

And about **2000** ACRES of well timbered LAND, on Lower Little River, near Pearson's Mills.

For further information, apply to Col. Alex'r Murchison.

Terms at sale.
R. M. PEARSON,
Ex'r of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.
Fayetteville, Dec. 4.

☞ **ASHLAND ACADEMY.**

THE second Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of January 1850, under the direction of Mr. James C. Davis.

The Academy is situated in Robeson county, about two miles from Randalsville.

Young gentlemen wishing it, will be prepared for the Sophomore Class, half advanced, in any College in the United States, and those who do not wish to go to College, can receive an education sufficient for the common business of life.

Board can be had for 5 Dollars per month

Tuition 5, 8, and 10 Dollars per Session, according to the advancement of the Student.
ANGUS McBRYDE,
DUNCAN CURRIE,
Committee.
Dec. 13, 1849. 98-3w

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a School in the village of Summerville, Cumberland county, on Tuesday 1st January next.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months.

Rudiments, Spelling, Reading, Writing,	$6 00
Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History, &c.	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 00
Incidentals,	25

ALEX'R D. McLEAN.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 6, 1849. 97-6wp

Self-adjusting PAD TREE.



THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.
M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
In Pittsborough, Chatham County.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity for Chatham county, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the town of Pittsborough, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, the DWELLING and appurtenances of the late Thomas Thompson, situate immediately on the Northern line of the village limits, with about 20 acres of Land attached, and all convenient out houses, besides having a good Well and Spring. This property is particularly desirable.

A lot of 13 acres, under a good fence, about half a mile North of the above, will be sold at the same time.

A credit of one and two years will be given, with interest from the date, and bond and approved security required.
M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Pittsborough, Nov. 24, 1849. 96ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 640 acres of VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Cumberland County, on the west side of Cape Fear River, seven miles above Fayetteville, and a half mile from the stage road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and is one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, also within four miles of Nathan King's Distillery. There is on the land at this time, 20,000 good boxes cut; 8,000 of which have been tended two years, and 12,000 first year's boxes. There is also timber enough to cut the third task; also a good Cooper shop and two log buildings for hands. The land will be found valuable for making Tar.

Any person wishing to buy, would do well to call on the subscriber at his residence, 8 miles above Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear, who will take pleasure in showing the Lands. They will not be found inferior to any in the surrounding country, for the production of Turpentine and Tar. Call and see, as a bargain can be had.
HENRY R. KING.
Dec. 1, 1849. 96-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Thomas Green and Howell Green, by their Guardian Nathan T. Bowdon, Garrett Parker and wife Priscilla, James Bowdon and wife Jane, and Mary Green, *vs.* Robert Green, Adm'r of Claiborn Green, dec'd, David A. Ray, Jane Green, and the said Robert Green

IT appearing on affidavit, that the Defendant, Jane Green, is a resident of Mississippi, the said Jane Green is hereby notified to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or said Bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Richmond, at Office in Rockingham, the 27th day of Nov. A. D. 1849.
GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.
[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 95-6w

FOR RENT.

300 ACRES of Turpentine LAND, lying on both sides of the Plank Road, between 4 and 5 miles from Fayetteville.
I. WETMORE.
Dec. 15, 1849. 98-6w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE, new, two-story Dwelling House, situated on Haymount, and at present occupied by J. E. Bryan. Possession given 1st January.
GEO. S. HODGES.
Dec. 17, 1849. 98-1m

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.
R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be glad to receive, during the present month, all amounts due him by note or account. He is compelled to call attention *particularly* to those for the year 1848.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96tf

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a first rate Coach Blacksmith, and Coachbody Maker and Wheelwright, for the ensuing year. A recommendation of character and qualifications is desirable. Persons wishing to apply will do well to come and see me, or address me by letter forthwith.
Address, JOHN L. HART, Hartsville P. O., Darlington District, South Carolina.
Dec. 3, 1849. 97-4w

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
November 26, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, at December Term, 1849, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administrators of Levi S. Tower, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased are requested to make immediate payment; and all having claims against it, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
MARY A. TOWER,
Administrators.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on the first day of January 1850, two Timber Wagons, two Road Wagons, eight Mules, and eight sets of Harness, belonging to said Estate. A credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security required.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
MARY A. TOWER,
Administrators.
Dec. 7, 1849. 97tf

Mathematical School.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.
R. SPENCER, Teacher.
D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL, } Trustees.
Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business in Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that an Extra Term of said Court is appointed, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, for the hearing of such civil cases now on the Trial Docket in said Court.

Witnesses and others are subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as they would be at a regular Term.
D. G. MacRAE, Clerk.
November 27, 1849. 95-tC

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.
J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S FIRST MESSAGE,

Submitted to Congress, Dec. 24, 1849.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America at this moment present to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to posterity.

We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them. During the past year we have been blessed, by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerent Powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws,) after the first day of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels.—Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this Government and France, I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer now to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was apprized that a war-steamer belonging to the German Empire was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention, on our part, might be viewed as a violation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the Minister of the German Empire accredited to this Government of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise, with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that, in disputes between conflicting foreign Governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive, from the correspondence submitted to you, in connexion with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent Powers interested in the matter.

Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union of the German States, under one constitution or form of government, might at length be organized. It is believed, by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation, at Frankfort, to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprized that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, against a foreign country, and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of that proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly, carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the Island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest that, although the crime charged to have been committed in this case is held odious, as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe.

During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent Government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognise her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been during the past year prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, the Hon. George W. Hopkins, made able and energetic, but unsuccessful, efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge d'Affaires at that Court will also bring to the prosecution of these claims ability and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in past times has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens.—But I must now say it is matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States, we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States our Charge d'Affaires at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter different from those with which he had been furnished by the late Administration until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing Government, if in his judgment sufficiently stable; or, if not, to await further events. Since that period Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a Government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a Protocol, signed at Queretaro on the 30th of May, 1848, by the Commissioners of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, having been a subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this Government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for marking the boundary between the two republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by the treaty, and was there joined by the Commissioner on the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties; and, at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress that a farther sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at or near the extremes of the line, render it also indispensable that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommend this subject to your attention.

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens on Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel, on the part of the Government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the Government of New Grenada for transporting the United States mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our Postal Convention with that Republic, of the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been directed to make such representations to the Government of New Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint.

The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress the rights of some of our citizens, resident or trading there, have been violated. The restoration of order will afford to the Venezuelan Government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances, and others of long standing, which our representatives at Caraccas have hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that Government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California especially are increasing in numbers, have imparted new consequence to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this Government should do every thing in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial.

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The United States stand as the great American Power, to which, as their natural ally and friend, they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such, we may often kindly mediate in their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that Government, and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penalties of our laws by means of sea-letters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with such papers by the Consul, instead of returning to the United States for a new register, proceed at once to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves. Much additional information, of the same character, has recently been transmitted to the Department of

State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for a new register, before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels between our citizens, or the free navigation of those vessels between different parts of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust that your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy, in this respect, may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of sea-letters, in the manner indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the reunion of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both Governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any Power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of the same tolls.

The work, if constructed under these guaranties, will become a bond of peace instead of a subject of contention and strife between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any,) the energies of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua, for its construction, desire no assistance from this Government beyond its protection; and they profess that, having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved by an actual exploration of the route.

Should such a work be constructed, under the common protection of all nations, for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great maritime State should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign Power.—No such Power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common uses of mankind.

The routes across the Isthmus, at Tehuantepec and Panama, are also worthy of our serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican Government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guasacualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would, doubtless, be well contented with that compensation and the guaranties of the maritime States of the world, in separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should cohstruct the work. Such guaranties would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid, in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the Isthmus of Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guaranties the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Grenada over that territory, "with a view that the free transit fron ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed" during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Isthmus, which connects North and South America, either by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete; and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific.

The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by our numerous whaleships of the harbors of the islands as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants; and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that the islands may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could, in no event, be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other Power. The principal commercial States have in this a common interest, and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the islands.

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last were, in cash, $48,830,097 50, and in Treasury notes funded, $10,833,000, making an aggregate of $59,663,097 50; and the expenditures for the same time were, in cash, $46,798,667 82, and in Treasury notes funded, $10,833,000, making an aggregate of $57,631,667 82.

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty, on the 1st of July next, of $5,828,121 66, and on the 1st of July, 1851, of $10,547,092 73, making in the whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, of $16,375,214 39. The extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of the public money.

I recommend a revision of the existing tariff and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor at least on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and, at the same time, so adjusted as to ensure stability.

The question of the continuance of the Subtreasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable.

For further details and views of the above, and other matters connected with commerce, the finances, and revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No direct aid has been given by the General Government to the improvement of agriculture, except by the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analyses, which have been, thus far, paid for out of the patent fund.—This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in Convention, for the purpose of forming a constitution and State government, which the latest advices give me reason to suppose has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I recommend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, "laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors against furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."

A Collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California; and measures have been taken to organize the custom-houses at that and the other ports mentioned in that act, at the earliest period practicable. The Collector proceeded overland, and advices have not yet been received of his arrival at San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understood that the customs have continued to be collected there by officers acting under the military authority, as they were during the administration of my predecessor. It will, I think, be expedient to confirm the collections thus made, and direct the avails (after such allowances as Congress may think fit to authorize) to be expended within the Territory, or to be paid into the Treasury, for the purpose of meeting appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

A party, engaged on the coast survey, was dispatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; and directions have been given to them, as soon as they shall have fixed on the sites of the two lighthouses and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sites for lighthouses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake, and have caused to be appointed sub-agents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacramento, and San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new Territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as to the Government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico; and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into market the public lands in those Territories. Those lands, remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to the early emigrants.

In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposites in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with the linear surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of, by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an opportunity of procuring a permanent right of property in the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages which its ports and harbors and those of Oregon afford to commerce, especially with the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that there will arise in a few years large and prosperous communities on our western coast. It therefore becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditious which the nature of the country will admit, should be opened within the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters of the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion, as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable Conventions, lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a railroad as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance, and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate, it ought also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment; to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the country through which it must pass, the work be feasible; and, if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement or left to individual enterprise; and, in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, ought to be extended to it by the Government, I recommend, as a preliminary measure, a careful reconnoissance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps, and a report as to the practicability of making such a road, with an estimate of the cost of its construction and support.

For further views on these and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been already begun, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, and the extension of commerce, may render necessary. An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The cession of territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defence more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a military force is requisite. But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to its efficiency, from the condition in which it stood before the commencement of the Mexican war. Some addition to it will therefore be necessary; and I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of the several corps of the army at our distant western posts, as proposed in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect upon rank, in the army, heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War on this subject are deemed important, and if carried into effect will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds, and other infirmities occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the army, and as an act of justice due from a grateful country to the faithful soldier.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone they have been received with respect, our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have on all occasions pursued a course of strict neutrality, in accordance with the policy of our Government.

The naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible, with the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed.

I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a reorganization of the Navy, in its various grades of officers, and the establishing of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy, and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of war-steamers, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of United States mails and the operation of the system upon the prosperity of the Navy.

By an act of Congress passed August 14th, 1848, provision was made for extending post office and mail accommodations to California and Oregon. Exertions have been made to execute that law; but the limited provisions of the act, the inadequacy of the means it authorizes, the ill adaptation of our post office laws to the situation of that country, and the measure of compensation for services allowed by those laws, compared with the prices of labor and rents in California, render those exertions, in a great degree, ineffectual. More particular and efficient provision by law is required on this subject.

The act of 1845, reducing postage, has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the lines from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burden of transportation and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provision should be made from the Treasury. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made, reducing all single-letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the Treasury than would constitute a very moderate compensation for this public service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the Treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I recommend, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, a postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations have been formed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend this same arrangement, through England, to France, has not been equally successful; but the purpose has not been abandoned.

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General.

By the act of 3d March, 1849, a Board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General; and it was made the duty of this Board "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the Census Board thus established having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year.

Among the duties assigned by the Constitution to the General Government is one of local and limited application, but not on that account the less obligatory. I allude to the trust committed to Congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the National Metropolis, the city of Washington must be an object of general interest; and, founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its constitutional guardians, and command their favorable consideration.

Our government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the Constitution ordains that "all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recommend (not to dictate) measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the Executive department of the Government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the Constitution, in the clause conferring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases—as where it may become necessary to defend the Executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation. By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere prescribed to it in the contemporaneous expositions of the framers of the Constitution, the will of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutional organs, the Senators and Representatives of the United States, will have its full effect. As indispensable to the preservation of self-government, the independence of the Representatives of the States and the people is guarantied by the Constitution; and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the Representative responsible only to the People, and exempting him from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent and quicken the sense of responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, in the choice of the lawmaker, he is himself truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the Executive and Judicial departments. Our Government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim of tendency of one co-ordinate branch to encroachment upon another. With the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the Constitution; with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the States which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children; and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumerable blessings to the remotest posterity.

But attachment to the Union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains, the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, December 4th, 1849.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.—When Mr. Stanton offered the resolution which finally prevailed and secured the election of Speaker, Mr. Toombs got the floor. The report of his speech and its thousand interruptions is too long for insertion. The Reporter of the Baltimore Patriot says,—

"He had a speech to make, and he would make it, as he did, whilst some laughed, some jeered, and all were amused.

He kept speaking all the time the clerk was calling the yeas and nays on Mr. Inge's motion.

The point of Mr Toombs' speech was, that the law prohibiting debate was unconstitutional.—This he enforced in a long speech, the House continuing throughout in the most disorderly state conceivable; cries of "order," "order," "order," "call the roll," "call the roll," "go on," "louder," "louder," in the steutorian voice of Mr. Carter, resounded through the hall. Mr. Toombs gesticulated in the most violent, and, to the observer, most ridiculous manner; bringing down the large volume upon constitutional law, which he held in his hand, every now and then, with a tremendous crash, whilst "that's right, hit him again;" "go it Toombs," greeted him from several quarters, amid the wild confusion which prevailed.

It would not be too much to say, that no one heard a dozen consecutive words of his long harangue. When he sat down, the roars of laughter which followed convinced every one that the House was in excellent humor after all.

The N. Y. Commercial describes the same scene:—

After some ten minutes spent in the most uprorious tumult, Mr. Toombs maintaining the floor and speaking all the time, the clerk put the question of order to the House, and it was decided that Mr. T. was out of order. Loud and repeated cries of "Call the roll! call the roll! Roll!" At length, while Mr. Toombs was still speaking, the clerk began calling the roll, and had proceeded as far as the name of Mr. Dimmick, when the voice of the disorganizer was heard denouncing the reading clerk as an interloper, perpetrating an outrage upon the constitutional rights of members.

During this scene the area before the clerk's table and all the aisles were filled with members talking, laughing, gesticulating, arguing, with perfect indifference to the propriety and dignity without which the House is a mere mob. Over the confused turmoil were occasionally heard part of a sentence from Mr. Toombs, a name from the clerk, and derisive exclamations addressed to the disorderly member, of "Louder, "Louder, "Louder," "Thresh your desk," "Cannot you make a noise?" &c.

The following remark is reported of ex-Gov. Brown (D.) of Mississippi, which, if true, reproves the pertinacity with which the five Southern Whigs essayed to defeat the election of Mr. Winthrop:—"That he felt he could, under the present state of parties in the House, give his vote to such a statesman as Robert C. Winthrop for Speaker, and go before his constituents and be justified by them for the act, and that, if his vote would elect Mr. Winthrop, he should probably give it to that gentleman."

The bitter Fruit of a Jest.—We learn from the Boston papers that the sentence of death, passed on Milton W. Streeter, for the murder of his wife, has been mitigated, and that he is to expiate his crime by immurement for the rest of his life within the walls of a prison. This is the murder case on which we commented, at the time of the trial, in condemnation of the heartless and wicked spirit which impels some to make sport for themselves by practising on the weakness of a fellow being. Streeter was passionately fond of his wife, and insanely jealous. Some young men amused themselves by contriving to make him believe that his jealousy was well founded; and it was while under the effect of some of their tricks that he laid violent hands upon his—and their—victim.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Eating at the Astor House.—The N. Y. Commercial says that, for the eaters at the Astor House, there are required 170,000 pounds of beef per annum; of hams about 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 pounds each; and in the matter of eggs, the establishment creates a constant drain upon the exertions of about 3000 hens, diligently devoting themselves to their appropriate function.

Water on the Main Bar.—We are informed that Capt. Thomas, of the British Barque Radiant, now in port, states that in coming in over the Main Bar of our River, he sounded the whole distance, and no where found less than 18 feet of water. If our information be correct, the fact revealed in relation to the depth of water on the Bar is of much importance in connection with the commerce of our port, and means should be taken to make it known in a proper manner, as the general impression is that not more than 14 or 15 feet of water is to be found there.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Jail Burnt.—The jail of Brunswick county, at Smithville, a wooden building, was burnt to the ground on the night of Sunday last. A negro who was confined in it is suspected of having set it on fire. He escaped.—*Ib.*

From Texas.—The last news we have from Texas is to the 13th inst. The Legislature was in session, and especially rampant on the subject of Santa Fe. A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature instructing the Representatives of the State in Congress to protest against Hugh Smith, or any other delegate from that part of New Mexico, taking a seat therein as a Representative from that Territory, and in the event of the protest's not being heeded, it will be their duty to leave Washington and return home. Another resolution followed, authorizing the Government to raise a regiment of mounted men, to proceed to Santa Fe, and assist in organizing the Eleventh Judiciary District, of which that city is the principal seat. One hundred thousand dollars are to be voted for the expenses. The troops are to avoid coming in collision with the United States forces. It is probable that the resolutions will be adopted, as we learn.

So here's a speck of nullification as big as any either in the history of Massachusetts or South Carolina.

Mobile Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.

We have California dates to the 15th November by a brig from Chagres. The election on the 13th passed off quietly. Burnett is probably elected Governor. In the San Francisco District the democrats were triumphant. The Alta Californian says that T. Butler King will undoubtedly be defeated as a candidate for United States Senator. A very heavy vote was given for the proposed Constitution, and its adoption was considered certain. The rainy season had commenced.

Provisions had risen enormously at San Francisco. Flour $40, and Pork $65 per bbl.

A passenger has returned with $20,000 in gold dust, of his own digging, who arrived at San Francisco in June last. A good six months' work. The passengers, however, all report the increase of difficulty in finding gold, the exhaustion of it in most of the accessible localities, the impossibility of working the mines over four and five months in the year, and the general dissatisfaction of the miners with the results of their labors. The yield of this year will hardly be over that of the last, which was estimated at eight millions.

The Iron Interest.—The Lynchburg Virginian, in calling attention to the advertisement of a large sale of mules and horses, at the Catawba furnace, by the agent of Jos. R. Anderson, Esq., of this city, says:

"This is the first step to the general abandonment of the manufacture of iron in Virginia. Mr. Anderson has heretofore made much of the pig consumed by his Tredegar works. The present low rate of Scotch pig, upon which the duty grows less as the price declines, has compelled him to suspend operations, at his iron works in Botetourt."

Such are some of the blessed fruits of the tariff of 1846, devised, it would seem, for the express purpose of crushing American industry, and of prohibiting the development of American resources. As the counterpart to this, we read almost daily, of heavy importations from Europe in the shape of pig iron; an article with which America both could, and with proper encouragement *would*, supply the greater part of the civilized world!

Richmond Whig.

The New Process of making Wrought Iron.—An interesting letter, written by Mr. Ward, of Newark, N. J., to the late Iron Convention, appears in the Pittsburg Commercial Journal. The Journal regards the invention referred to in the letter, as "destined to work a total revolution in the business of making iron;" adding that, if bar iron made by this process can be sold in New York at $25 per ton, "the iron interest of Pennsylvania may need no other protection for the present, against the influx of British iron, than the operation of the patent for the new invention.

He who betrays another's secret, because he has quarrelled with him, was never worthy of the sacred name of friend. A breach of kindness on one side, will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

Hasty Accusation.—A young girl, at service in a wealthy family in New York, was accused of stealing two wine coolers which had been missed. She was committed to prison, where she contracted a sickness which caused her death. Recently, the family being about to repair to Europe, commenced packing their plate, when the wine coolers were found undisturbed.

Stealing a Man's Wife's Clothing.—Amos Bentley, of Cazenovia, was arrested at Baldwinsville, New York, on Thursday evening, for stealing the clothing of another man's wife—she being in them. Bentley has a wife and three children in California.

"If a man were to set out," says Lord Halifax, "by calling every thing by its right name, he would be knocked down before he got to the corner of the street."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21.—Brigs Wm. Purrington from Gaudaloupe, Emeline from Ponce, R. I., Francisco from Boston; Schrs. Jacob Raymond from Philadelphia, Energy from Charleston. 22.—Schrs. Montano from Boston, Fidelia from N. York, C. B. Glover from New River. 23.—Schr. Warrenton from N. York. 24.—Schrs. A. J. DeRosset from N. York, Marcia Tribow from Charleston. 25.—Schrs. G. W. Davis from New York, Ottoman from Newport, R. I., Louisine and Samuel Casner from Charleston.

FROM THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

By the S. C. Conference.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adjourned on the 24th Dec., after a harmonious session of five days.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT—C. Betts, P. E.
Cumberland—Wm G Conner—Trinity—Jas Stacy—Bethel—Henry M Mood.—St. James—A G Stacy.
Black Swamp—W A McSwain, Thos Mitchell.
Walterboro'—P M A Williams, W Jones.
Orangeburg—W Crook, Wm Lee.
Cypress—W C Kirkland, M L Banks.
Cooper River—J W Kelly, W Hutto.

MISSIONS.

Savannah River—W Fleming, R Bunch.
Edisto Island—C Wilson, H A Bass.
Beaufort and Prince Williams—D D Coxe, L H Johnson.
Pon Pon—S P Taylor.
Combahee and Ashepoo—J R Coburn, S Dunwody.
Cooper River—T E Leadbetter.
Oakatie—J Warnock.

COKESBURY DIST—W. A. Gamewell, P. E.
Cokesbury Circuit—J H Wheeler, S H Brown.
Edgefield—W P Mouzon, A H Harman.
Pendleton—M Puckett.
Greenville Staton—H C Parsons.
" Circuit—J Watts.
Union—R J Boyd, A P Avant.
Laurens'—S Townsend.
Newberry—J H Zimmerman, J N Bouchelle.
Pickens—John Finger.
Paris Mountain—A B McGilvary.
Mount Tryon Mission—L Scarborough.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—S. W. Capers, P. E.
Columbia Station—Whitefoord Smith, J A Mood.
Circuit—J W Harris.
Lexington—D Derrick.
Barnwell—P G Bowman, J W North.
Winnsboro'—S Leard, I O A Conner.
Lancaster—Thos M Farrow.
Camden—W T Capers
Darlington—C S Walker, D W Seale.
Santee—A W Walker.
Sumterville—E King.

MISSIONS.

St Matthews—Williamson Smith.
Congaree—W Martin.
Waccree—D G McDaniel, A J Cauthen.
Graniteville—S M Green.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—N. Tally, P. E.
Wilmington—Hugh A C Walker J T Mudd.
Smithville—J W Moore, J B Hughes.
Conwayborough—J A Chandler.
Bladen—D J Simmons, R Washburn.
Georgetown—A M Chreitsburg.
Black River—J M Bradley, J Parker.
Marion—A McCorqudale, O A Chreitzburg.

MISSIONS.

Santee—W Carson, A Ervin.
Black River and Pee Dee—M Eady, A P Martin.
Waccamaw Neck—J A Minick, A L Smith.
Sampit—L M Little.
Cape Fear—H A Porter.

FAYETTEVILLE DIST.—W. Barringer, P. E.
Fayetteville Station—C H Pritchard.
Circuit—S Jones, W Currie.
Bennettsville—J A Porter.
Society Hill Mission—C McLeod.
Cheraw—J T Wightman.
Mission—W J Jackson.
Chesterfield—A S Nettles.
Wadesboro'—T R Walsh, D D Byers.
Rockingham—M A McKibben.
Albemarle—W Haltom.
Montgomery—P W McDaniel.
Deep River—P W Postell.

LINCOLNTON DIST.—A. M. Forster, P. E.
Charlotte Station—J J Flemming.
Circuit—J H Robinson, E Pennington.
Pleasant Grove—W C Patterson.
Concord—W L Pegues.
Lincolnton—C Murchison.
Yorkville—P F Kistler.
Spartanburg Station—H H Durant.
S D Laney, E J Meynardie.
Rutherford—J R Pickett, A Rush.
Shelby—R R Franks.
Catawba—W C Clark.
Morganton—P R Hoyle.
Lenoir—G McDonald.
McDowell—J L Shuford.

A M Shipp, Professor, University of North Carolina.

M. C. Turrentine, transferred to Georgia Conference.

Z W Barnes, H E Ogburn, and C W Crowell, without appointments, in consequence of ill health.

Next Conference to be held at Wadesborough, North Carolina.

A SUCCESSFUL BOOK.—Lea and Blanchard have published six Editions, 11,000 copies in all, of Captain Lynch's Narrative of the U. S. Expedition to the Dead Sea and the River Jordan. All in less than six months.

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR JANUARY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$52,000,

$18,000!! $11,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 6, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 12, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—16 Drawn Ballots.

More Prizes than Blanks!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $52,000, 1 ditto of 18,000, 1 ditto of 11,000, 1 Prize of 8,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,696, 10 Prizes of 1,600, 10 of 1,100, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$170 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	42 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	21 25

$35,000.

10 Prizes of $1000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 9, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 19, 1850.

66 NUMBER LOTTERY!

And 12 Drawn Numbers in each Package!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,400, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 22 wholes			$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarters	27 50

Brilliant Scheme!

CAPITALS:

$65,000!!!

$30,000! $15,000! $10,000!

100 Prizes of $1,500!

113 ditto of 1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class A, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 26, 1850.

12 *Drawn Numbers out of* 75.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $65,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 ditto of 15,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,835, 100 Splendid Prizes of 1,500, 113 ditto (lowest 3 Nos.) of 1,000, &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$280 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

Alexandria, Virginia.

90td-pd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1850.

A New Year.—We tender to the readers of the Observer our wishes for their health, happiness, and prosperity, during the year on which we this day enter, hoping that its close may find us a more united people than we are at its advent.

☞ This is also the beginning of another year between us and the patrons of the Observer. It is *Twenty-Five Years* since we took the Editorial charge of this paper; and in looking back upon its growth, from a small, inadequately supported sheet, to its present doubled dimensions and trebled circulation, we have much to cheer, and to incite to continued exertions. At no time, except once or twice at the period of hotly contested Presidential elections, has its circulation ever been so large as at present. We are bound to say, however, that at no time was there ever a larger amount of hard-earned money *due* from its readers. This is an item of the business which we have no desire to see grow with the growth of the paper. *Circumstances make it exceedingly desirable at present to diminish the amount of this indebtedness.* "A word to the wise," &c.

The President's Message.—This document reached us on Thursday last, and is inserted in this paper. The desire to read a President's Message, and especially President Taylor's first Message, will not be balked by any inordinate length, the common fault of such documents for twenty or thirty years past. The present is a brief, plain statement of facts, and a clear, explicit recommendation of such measures of public policy as the President approves, and, so approving, was bound to submit to Congress. These are unaccompanied by any of the elaborate, and often demagogical, electioneering arguments with which it has been the habit lately to spin out Presidential Messages.

We see by our exchange papers that the Message is highly satisfactory to the Whig party. No one expected that it would please those who had made up their mind, in advance, to "oppose the Administration to the bitter end, no matter what might be its policy." The grumblings of the Union and its associates, are therefore not a matter of surprize.

We cordially unite with the Whig press in approbation of the Message, especially in regard to the Tariff, to the nature of our government, and to the value of the Union. It strikes us that the two last paragraphs of the Message were never surpassed in force, and truth, and patriotism, by any of equal length.

We are indebted to Messrs. Badger and Clingman, and to the Petersburg Intelligencer, for pamphlet copies of the President's Message.

The Whig Convention.—The Weldon Herald, which recently nominated Col. Joyner for Governor, says that the Colonel was absent at the North when that nomination was made, and knew nothing about it; and that since his return home, he "has read and signified his disapproval of it; first, because he considers Gov. Manly fully entitled to a re-election; and secondly, because he does not himself wish to be put in nomination."

Great Defalcation.—The U. S. District Attorney for New York received on Friday last, an official letter from the Treasury Department, directing him to commence suit against Prosper M. Wetmore, late Locofoco Navy Agent at New York, for $588,025 98, alleged balance due by him to the United States.

Mr. Wetmore immediately published a Card, declaring that he had furnished legal vouchers for all his expenditures; that his accounts were still open for adjustment; that the amount in dispute consists of charges for disbursements during the Mexican war, entirely out of the usual province of the Navy Agency; and that whatever balance may be found due to the government, will be promptly paid.

It appears to have become customary for public officers to charge commissions for disbursing the public money; to retain the amount, and let the government sue.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria, with Liverpool dates to the 15th ult., arrived at Halifax on Friday last.

The cotton market has not been animated. Sales for the two weeks only 32,000 bales, of which the trade took 25,000. Stock on hand 377,000 bales, of which 214,000 American; against 466,000, of which 269,000 American, at same period last year. Fair Uplands and Mobile are quoted at 6¼ to 6⅜. [And this is said to be an advance of ⅛. But the quotations by last Steamer were 6⅜ to 6½. So that there was doubtless first a fall of ¼, and then a rise of ⅛.] There was but slight disposition to hold the article. Breadstuffs and American provisions have advanced. This news has had no effect on the New York cotton market.

The political accounts are of no striking importance, except that the Russian and Turkish quarrel had broken out afresh, and both countries were preparing for war.

A new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin was about to be sent out.

The Cotton Crop.—The late rise in cotton, at New York, Charleston, &c., in the face of the fall in Liverpool, is attributed to a conviction that the crop will prove to be shorter than was supposed. A letter from Mobile estimates it at from 2,100,000 to 2,200,000 bales. The fact that the receipts are less than last year, though the very low price then kept it back, and the high price now urges it forward, strengthens this estimate.—The writer of the Mobile letter expects prices for middling to reach 8d. by the latter end of April.

The N. C. Argus.—Col. John W. Cameron, in pursuance of an intention heretofore expressed, has sold out the Argus to Mr. Samuel Fulton, who has been the Printer of that paper since it was established by Mr. Cameron two years ago. We regret to part with Mr. Cameron, but sincerely hope that he may find more pleasure and profit in other occupations than usually attends that from which he has retired.

The new proprietor, with whom we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, is stated by Mr. Cameron to be a sound Whig, and every way worthy of the confidence of the public. He has our best wishes for success.

The Depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, at Richmond, was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. Insured.

Benefit of Life Insurance.—The N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company has paid Sylvester Brown, of Washington, $400, for a deceased slave, whose life was insured in July last, at a cost of only $6 36. We believe this is the first loss sustained by the company, out of 330 Policies issued.

Rapid Travelling.—The President's Message was conveyed from Baltimore to Philadelphia, 93 miles, in 2 hours and 16 minutes—41 miles an hour. And from N. York to Albany, in the night, 45 miles an hour.

Ohio.—H. C. Blake, Whig, has been elected Speaker of the Senate of Ohio, after nearly 300 ballotings, occupying three weeks.

CONGRESS.

There is but little to report of the doings of Congress during the last week—neither House having sat on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 24th, a great number of memorials, petitions, and resolutions were presented.

Mr. Cass said he desired to submit a resolution, which could be read and laid over for the present. He would call it up after the holydays:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

Mr. Bradbury of Maine offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate all charges which have been preferred or filed in any of the departments against individuals who have been removed from office since the 4th day of March last, with a specification of the cases, if any, in which the officers charged have had opportunity to be heard, and a statement of the number of removals made under each department.

The Message was received, read, and ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, Mr. Clemens of Ala. submitted a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate whether any person has been appointed by him Governor of California; whether any agent had been sent by him to advise or assist in organizing a State government in California; how the delegates to the California Convention were elected; what were the qualifications of the voters and of the delegates; whether any census has been taken; what orders, written or verbal, have been given to any person as Governor, &c. &c.

Also, whether any steps have been taken by the Executive to assemble a Convention in New Mexico, with a view to an application for admission into the Union.

And finally, upon what the President bases the opinion expressed in his message, that New Mexico will at no very distant period ask admission into the Union.

Mr. Houston also presented a resolution calling for correspondence in relation to New Mexico; and the reasons why the judicial authorities of Texas have not been recognized by the military authorities at Santa Fe.

Mr. Foote, after remarking that he would not at present offer his compromise bill for the establishment of territorial governments in California, New Mexico, and Deseret, offered a resolution, affirming that it is the duty of Congress at this session to establish such governments. The object of this was, he said, "to bring about a calm, free, and perfectly fraternal interchange of views and sentiments upon that grave and momentous subject."

Mr. Douglass presented a memorial of the Provisional Government of the people of Deseret, accompanied by a constitution and form of State Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government by Congress; which was ordered to be printed.

Many petitions were presented. A short Executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, nothing of particular interest occurred, apart from the Message, of which 15,000 extra copies, with the documents, were ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, after several propositions, the House adopted the Rules of last Congress till the 15th January; and in the mean time a committee on Rules to revise them.

Mr. Venable offered resolutions similar to those of Mr. Clemens in the Senate, which were objected to as out of place at this time, and were consequently not received.

Mr. Burt moved that the Speaker now appoint the Standing Committees.

Mr. Sackett moved that they be appointed by the House, by a viva voce majority vote.

A debate here arose, in which Mr. Giddings attacked the late Speaker Winthrop for appointing the Committees so as to smother the views of the North on the slavery question.

Messrs. Winthrop and Schenck replied with scathing effect.

Mr. Burt's resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The Election of Speaker.—In our last we announced the election of Mr. Cobb as Speaker. As the news came by telegraph, but little was then known of the particulars. We proceed briefly to supply the deficiency.

On Friday, the reader will recollect, the House refused to vote, preferring to await the action of the Committee of Conference. The proceedings of that Committee have been published. They first met on Friday morning, all being present (six Whigs and six Locos, half Northern and half Southern.)

Mr. Vinton, on behalf of the Whigs, submitted the following proposition:—

"*Resolved*, That the House do on to-morrow proceed to the election of a Speaker, *viva voce*, and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker."

The Locofoco Committee retired for consultation, and on their return stated that they had agreed to refer the proposition to their party, in caucus. The Whigs of course agreed to await the decision. On Saturday morning the following answer was given:—

The Democratic caucus have instructed their Committee respectfully to decline the proposition of the Whig Committee; and this Committee, having been discharged from the further consideration of the subject, are not authorized to entertain any further propositions.

FRED. P. STANTON,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

This reply unceremoniously closed the door against any further proposition; and, so far as the great body of the Locofoco party was concerned, might have prevented the House from organizing at all. But Mr. Stanton, to his credit be it said, rose, as soon as the House met on Saturday, to offer the identical proposition of the Whigs, as given above.

Hereupon there arose a prodigious storm of confusion, in which Mr. Toombs of Geo., and Mr. Holmes of S. C., signalized themselves along with Giddings and Root of Ohio, in vehement opposition to the resolution. It was finally carried, however, 113 to 106. [Ninety Whigs and twenty-three Locos voted for the resolution; and eighty-three Locos, thirteen Whigs, and ten Abolitionists, voted against it. Of the N. C. Delegation, Messrs. Caldwell, Deberry, Shepperd, and Stanly, voted for the resolution, and Messrs. Ashe, Daniel, Clingman, Outlaw, and Venable, against it. Besides Messrs. Clingman and Outlaw, the Whigs who voted against it were, Messrs. Cabell, Campbell, Cole, Hilliard, Hunter, McGaughey, Morehead, Moreton, Owen, Stephens, and Toombs.]

As soon as this question was decided, Mr Stanly said:

Mr. Clerk, with the permission of the House, I wish to make a statement relating to myself. After the adoption of this resolution—which I earnestly hope will lead to an organization—I presume, of course, it is desirable that the members of each party should vote for their respective favorites. The other side have their favorite, and we have ours; and all who wish an organization will vote for some gentleman of whose election we can have a reasonable hope. I most respectfully but earnestly express the wish that no gentleman will vote for me, but that they will all, for the sake of the country, give their votes for him who is decidedly the favorite of the Whig party, as I shall.

Mr McClernand also declined, in favor of Mr Cobb.

The House then voted three times, as follows:

Cobb,	95	96	97
Winthrop,	90	92	97
Wilmot of Penn.,	9	9	9
Morehead of Ken.,	4	4	4
Strong of Penn.,	4	4	4
Cabell of Florida	4	2	2
McGaughey of Ind.,	3	3	
Potter of Ohio,	3	3	3
Boyd of Ken.,	3	3	3
Bowie of Md,	1		
Durkee of Wisconsin,	1	1	1
Stephens of Geo.,		1	1
Toombs of Geo.,		1	1
Vinton of Ohio,		1	

[The Whigs from this State voted for Mr. Winthrop, except Mr. Clingman, who voted first for Morehead, then for Toombs, and then for Cabell.]

Messrs. Winthrop and Cobb having, on the 3d vote, (the 62d in all,) received an equal number of votes, the most intense interest was manifested in the *trial vote* which was to come. That vote resulted as follows:

Cobb, of Georgia,	102
Winthrop, of Massachusetts,	100
Wilmot, of Pennsylvania,	8
Morehead, of Kentucky,	4
Strong, of Pennsylvania,	3
Stephens, of Georgia,	1
Colcock, of South Carolina,	1
Durkee, of Wisconsin,	1
Potter, of Ohio,	1
Boyd, of Kentucky,	1

[On this occasion, all the Whigs from this State voted for Winthrop, and all the Locos for Cobb.]

The scattering votes were.—

For Wilmot.—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Howe, Julian, P. King, and Root.
For Stephens.—Mr. Cabell.
For Strong.—Messrs Cleveland, Doty and Peck.
For Colcock.—Mr. Holmes.
For Morehead.—Messrs. Morton, Owen, Stephens and Toombs.
For Durkee.—Mr. Wilmot.
For Potter.—Mr. Wood.
For Boyd.—Mr. Woodward.

When the result was announced, that Mr. Cobb had a plurality, a slight manifestation of approbation passed over parts of the Hall.

Mr. Stanly rose and said: I have risen to offer a resolution to consummate the work of organization, which I trust in God is now so near its completion. I therefore send to the Clerk's table this resolution.

The galleries now broke out into loud applause.

The resolution of Mr. Stanly is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Hon. Howell Cobb, a Representative from the State of Georgia, be, and he is hereby declared duly elected Speaker of the House for the thirty-first Congress.

Some members objected to the resolution as superfluous and unnecessary, as Mr. Cobb was already Speaker; whilst others objected that a great constitutional principle had been violated by a plurality vote, and that there was properly no election. Great confusion prevailed; but finally the resolution was adopted, 149 to 34. [The 34 nays consisted mainly of the extreme Southern men and extreme Abolitionists, such as Bayly, Burt, Cabell, Colcock, Daniel, Stephens, Toombs, Venable, &c., with Allen, Giddings, Tuck, Wilmot, &c.]

The Clerk then read the resolution, and requested Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and Mr. McDowell, of Virginia, to conduct the Speaker to the chair.

The two gentlemen designated proceeded to discharge this duty. Mr. Winthrop approaching Mr. Cobb with much good humor, and shaking hands cordially with him.

Mr. Cobb was thereupon conducted to the chair and took his seat.

After a moment's pause, the Speaker rose and addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

It would be useless to disguise the fact that I feel deeply embarrassed in taking this chair under the circumstances attending my election.

I am conscious of the difficulties by which this position is surrounded at the present time.

The peculiar organization of this body, as exhibited in our proceedings since we first met—the nature and character of the various important and exciting questions of public policy which will engage our attention during the present session of Congress, conspire to render the duties of the office peculiarly embarrassing, onerous, and responsible.

I may be permitted, therefore, to ask in advance your generous aid and support in the effort I shall make firmly, faithfully, and impartially, to discharge its duties.

The country has been looking with anxiety to our efforts to effect an organization. The people will continue to regard with intense interest every step we take in our legislative course. Our duties will be laborious, our responsibilities great. Let us, then, in view of these considerations, invoke, in the discharge of these duties, a patriotism as broad as the Union, and as comprehensive as the nature and character of her various interests and institutions. Guided by this spirit, under the blessing of Heaven, our action will result in the continued prosperity of our common country.

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred on me in selecting me as your presiding officer during the present Congress

The House soon afterwards adjourned till Monday.

As the National Intelligencer justly remarks, "To the Whig body of the House the credit is at last due of *organizing the House of Representatives;* of putting an end to scenes in that House which had become painful to every friend of order and concord; and of tranquilizing the public mind, which had, at remote points especially, begun to be disturbed by apprehensions infused into it of the ultimate consequence of the jarring of rival parties and fractions of parties in the House of the People. The Whig party has given another proof that it is now, as ever, the Conservative Party of the country."

THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Cobb refused to sign the famous Southern Address, regarded eleven months ago, as the touchstone of fidelity to the South. He also voted for the Constitution of Oregon after the Wilmot Proviso had been engrafted upon it.

In one particular, we have no doubt the election is fortunate for the adherents of the last dynasty. It may delay, if not defeat, investigation into the acts of its agents extended over the space of four years, and, if we are to judge from the samples we have seen in the cases of Collins, Scott, Hill, Denby, Osborne and others, not altogether of a character to appear best in the brightest light. Apart from this, we do not apprehend that the loss of a Speaker will be a very serious inconvenience, either to the Administration or its friends.—*Richmond Whig.*

Great Fire.—The Sugar Refinery of Woolsey & Woolsey in New York, was destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. It was the largest establishment of the kind in the world, occupying a whole block, and eleven stories high in some parts. The loss is stated at $600,000, on which there was $235,000 insurance. The owners had lately allowed policies to the amount of $250,000 to expire without renewal, because of the comparatively small stock of sugars on hand. Upwards of 400 men are thrown out of employment by this fire.

Pensioners.—The number of persons placed on the Pension list during the last year was 998. The whole number of Pensioners is now 4,115.

Singular Fact.—While the subscription for the relief of the Hungarian refugees at New York amounts already to nearly four thousand dollars, a proposition to raise a fund for the benefit of the disabled New York volunteers has entirely failed.

This fact is not at all singular. Whilst the abolitionists of the North are spending thousands every year in their diabolical schemes, hundreds of miserable free negroes perish at their doors of starvation.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The committee take much pleasure in announcing to the public that no new case of Small Pox has occurred since their report of the 18th inst. They consider the disease as arrested, and that persons coming to town to transact business need apprehend no danger. The same vigilance will be maintained, and should any new cases occur, (which is not anticipated) they shall be promptly reported.

A. A. McKETHAN,
JOSEPH AREY,
JAMES SUNDY,
Dec. 31, 1849. WM. McLAURIN.

At a called meeting of the Magistrates of the County of Cumberland, at the Court House, on Monday the 24th inst.,—Present Dr. B. Robinson, Chairman of the County Court, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Charles Montague, D. G. McRae, Jonathan Evans, James Evans, Thos. Lutterloh, John Waddill, Jr., G. Deming, Charles P. Mallett, John H. Cook, Sampson Boon.—The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, many exaggerated and unfounded reports are in circulation relative to the disease prevailing in the town of Fayetteville, which are well calculated to alarm and deter persons from visiting the town; and whereas it hath been deemed proper that the Magistrates of the County should express their opinion on the subject, to aid in allaying these fears.

Therefore Resolved, That the Magistrates now assembled have reason to know, and so assure our fellow citizens abroad, that the Commissioners of the town have used due diligence in arresting the disease in the town of Fayetteville, and that they are continuing to use all proper means to prevent the contagion spreading in the county.

Resolved, That the Magistrates have full confidence in the report of the Board of Health, and assure the public that the said Board is composed of gentlemen of integrity, who will (as they have heretofore done) report fully every case that may occur.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Court, that there is no danger in persons visiting the town for business or pleasure.

Will Mr. Hale have the goodness to publish the following Ticket for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, for the year 1850? MANY VOTERS.

For Magistrate of Police,
A. A. T. SMITH.
Commissioners.
Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
2. P. Taylor.
3. Joseph Arey.
4. Arch'd Graham.
5. A. A. McKethan.
6. Wm. McLaurin.
7. Wm. Warden.

Mr. Hale: Please publish the following Ticket:

For Magistrate of Police,
A. A. T. SMITH.
For Commissioners,
Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
2. C. B. Mallett.
3. Joseph Arey.
4. T. S. Lutterloh.
5. A. A. McKethan.
6. Wm. McLaurin.
7. Wm. Warden.

Mr. B. I. Howze.—When we published, last week, a reply by a "Produce Buyer" of this place to Mr. Howze's statement in relation to prices of produce in this place and Wilmington, we had not seen Mr. Howze's article. It has since come to hand in the Goldsborough Telegraph, and demands a brief notice.

Our readers may perhaps recollect, that in a late speech at Waynesborough, Mr. Howze asserted "that a farmer in Chatham sent a quantity of produce to Fayetteville, and after paying for wagoning, commissions, &c., fell in debt." And, he added, "there were many such cases."

Never having heard of any such case, and being satisfied that Mr. Howze had been misinformed, or that the farmer must have loaded his wagon with some very unusual article of produce, we called upon him for names and dates. In an article of more than two columns length, Mr. Howze has not chosen to give the desired *facts;* but reiterates the *assertion*, that "instances in which the costs of hauling and commissions have exceeded the price of the articles in Fayetteville are not hard to find in the up country." We are still confident that Mr. Howze is mistaken. We do not believe that such a thing ever occurred. Mr. Howze himself informs us that the regular price of hauling from Pittsborough to Fayetteville is 40 cents per 100 lbs. Now what article of produce, weighing 100 lbs. can be cited, that was ever brought to this place from Chatham, that would not pay more than 42 cents?—that is 40 cents for hauling, and 2 cents commission, (equal to 5 per cent.) The idea is ridiculous. It is the offspring of a morbid feeling of hostility to this place, which is unworthy of any one who professes to have the good of the whole State at heart.

Mr. Howze says that we placed the price of wagoning to and from Chatham at least one-third too low. Perhaps so. We made no inquiry as to the precise rate. But in correcting our estimate of $4 to $6 per ton for wagoning, it strikes us that Mr. Howze should have been very careful not to mislead his readers in a like manner. We supposed the wagoning to cost as above, and we likewise supposed that rail road transportation, from Chatham to Wilmington, 175 miles, would cost about $10 per ton. This Mr. Howze asserts is altogether too high, and he tells us that the "average maximum" price of rail road transportation in the U. S. is $7 a ton per 175 miles. And that in New England it is still less, say $5 12½ a ton for 175 miles. Now all this may be so.—But what have we to do with the "average maximum" price in the U. S., or the price in New England? It would have been fair of Mr. Howze to cite these if he had been comparing them with the average rates of wagoning in the U. S. or in New England. But in speaking of the price of wagoning in North Carolina, he ought also to have given the price of rail road carriage in North Carolina. With this we can scarcely doubt that Mr. Howze was familiar. But it did not suit his purpose to speak of the only thing that could be fairly placed in comparison. We do not know what is the rate per ton on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. But one of our merchants assures us, that two or three years ago, in consequence of low water in our river, he had his goods conveyed on the Wilmington Rail Road to Warsaw, a distance of 55 miles, and that he paid 37½ cents per 100 lbs. for that distance. This is at the rate of $7 50 a ton for 55 miles, or about $24 a ton for 175 miles, (instead of $7, or $5 12½, according to Mr. Howze's comparison.) Again, in the Halifax Republican, a week or two ago, it was complained that the freight by rail road between Weldon and Halifax was so high that some of the merchants of Halifax sent wagons after their goods, and, and that "a wagon and two horses, with a boy to drive, can make $6 25 per day by hauling salt from Weldon to Halifax, at the price charged by the rail road." With such facts as these, who can wonder that Mr. Howze selected for comparison the average maximum rates in the U. S., or the rates in New England (rates which perhaps not three men in North Carolina know any thing about,) rather than the rates in our own State, where an inaccuracy would be so easy of exposure?

Mr. Howze has a very convenient way of disposing of matters with "&c." In order to institute a comparison between prices in Wilmington and Fayetteville, of "almost every article which Chatham sends to market," he says, "the chief staple commodities of Chatham are, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Flour, Oats, &c." According to our information, Chatham sends to market very considerable quantities of Cotton and Wheat. But these, we suppose, are so insignificant in Mr Howze's eyes as to be worthy only to be classed in an "&c." Or, rather, the articles are not saleable in Wilmington, and therefore unworthy of his notice.

Mr. Howze says that Fodder, and Hay, and many other articles, "such as vegetables, fruits, minerals, poultry, &c."—("&c." again!)—will generally average more to haul from Chatham than they will bring in market. This we deny, taking the rates of hauling specified by Mr. Howze himself. Cured Fodder and Hay are always worth from 75 cents to $1, and sometimes $1 25 here, and if the farmers of Chatham would bale them, there is no reason why they should not bring these articles here at a profit.

We submit to Mr. Howze, that if his general remarks on the subject of improvements were intended for us, or to lead any of his readers to suppose that we were or ever have been opposed to, or ever indifferent to, any work of Improvement in the State, he does us gross injustice. In an ardent and a sincere desire to see any and every portion of our State improved and prosperous, we yield to no one, not even Mr. Howze, (though we may not express our feelings so much in the style of a Fourth of July speech as he can.) It would, however, save us all some trouble and feeling, if, when Mr. Howze delivers his next speech, he would either locate his illustrations on some other community than this, or be prepared to substantiate them when called in question.

In conclusion, we would inform the Goldsborough Patriot, that there is such a thing as a sectional prejudice *against* a place, as well as in favor of it. We are proud to have such a sectional prejudice in favor of Fayetteville. It must be a poor place which cannot find a defender in the press when assailed with unfounded and depreciating statements;—or the place must have a very poor press. It may be that the Telegraph will have its patriotic prediction gratified, that Fayetteville "can never be made the emporium of North Carolina," but she will, we trust, be able to survive the ill will of that paper.

Plank Roads.—A gentleman stated in this town a few days ago, that he has a relation who is doing a good business in New York State, by wagoning flour over a plank road 35 miles for ten cents a barrel. With two horses he carries 38 to 40 bbls. over a road with a higher grade than ours at Hay Mount. This fact is submitted to Mr. Howze, for his next comparison of rates.

Telegraph across the Atlantic.—It is said that a proposition is about to be made to Congress, by S. T. Armstrong of Hudson, N. Y. (sanctioned by Professor Morse,) to construct a Telegraph from New York to Liverpool—the wire cable to be enclosed in gutta percha and submerged; warranted to last 10 years; to be completed in 20 months, at a cost of $3,000,000. Also to put a similar line from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

"Father Miller," who, some years ago, produced so much commotion by fixing a day for the end of the world, died on the 20th ult. aged 68.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 24th ult., Mr. CHARLES GODDARD to Miss MARTHA JANE MESHAW, both of this place.

At the residence of Mr. Archibald McCallum, in this county, on the 20th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD A. McKETHAN, of this county, to Miss CATHARINE McLEOD, of Moore.

In Chatham county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Mr. THOS. B. LONG to Miss MARGARET COTTEN, daughter of General Cotten.

Near Floral College, Robeson county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. F. K. Nash, Mr. THOMAS J. MIMS, of Fayetteville, to Miss HARRIET N., only daughter of Jas. Kelly, Esq., of Robeson.

In Person county, on the 6th ult., by the Rev. Addison Lea, SOLOMON VAN HOOK, Esq. to Miss ANN ELIZA SALLARD, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Sallard.

In Montgomery county, near Troy, on the 6th ult., by the Rev. A. H. Richardson, NATHANIEL KNIGHT, Clerk of the Superior Court, to Miss MARY HALTUM, daughter of John Haltum.

In Randolph on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Alfred H. Richardson, Mr. JAMES B. BURNS of Anson, to Miss LYDIA ANN GHOLSTON, of Randolph.

On the 20th ult., Mr. J. C. McRAE, to Miss LAURA, daughter of David Huntley, Esq., all of Anson.

In Union county, on the 20th ult., by J. Sykes, Esq., Capt. WM. P. BENTON, to Miss AILSEY LOUISA, daughter of Gen. John Medin.

In Bladen county, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. M. Robbins, Mr. SAMUEL J. BERRY, of Wilmington, to Mrs. SOPHIA McPHERSON, daughter of Doct. John Smith, of Bladen.

DIED,

In Johnston county, on Saturday morning last, very suddenly, Col. JOHN McLEOD, a highly respectable citizen. He died almost instantaneously, of disease of the heart, as supposed.

At his residence in Richmond county, on the 9th of November last, Col. GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, in the 35th year of his age, leaving an affectionate mother and many relatives and friends to deplore their sad loss. Perhaps there is no character in society whose loss is more sensibly felt. He was a man of an excellent heart and a benevolent mind, and has been snatched from a numerous circle of friends and from the bosom of his relatives. Entering into life in the full tide of prosperity, and with considerable expectations, all in a moment blasted by the cruel hand of the fell destroyer, and cut off from his hopes. A consolitory reflection is, however, left to his friends—if rewards avail the meritorious in an hereafter, he must have a full possession. His friends will long have occasion to deplore their loss of a much valued companion, particularly those who shared his confidence and esteem will ever regret they are ever deprived of so valuable a friend. He bore his illness with christian fortitude, having for some time anticipated the event. A beam of light we trust from the abode of the blessed gilded the scene of his departure from this dark vale of woe. Who can witness the death of the pious and not exclaim, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."—[*Communicated.*

N. C. Argus and North Carolinian please copy.

At her residence on Little River, in Richmond county, on the 17th instant, after an illness of seven weeks of bilious fever, Mrs. SARAH ANN LITTLE, wife of John P. Little, Esq. and youngest child of the late Gen'l Benjamin H. Covington, in the 22d year of her age, leaving two infant daughters, the youngest about five weeks old, and an affectionate husband to mourn her premature death.

Her youth and agreeableness of person, her sound and discreet mind, her intelligence and accomplishments, her very affectionate and amiable disposition, while they rendered her an object of peculiar regard to her friends, but deepen the grief and poignancy felt for her untimely fate, and for those tender domestic ties from which she is severed forever.

She had been a member of the M. E. Church from a very early age, and was enabled in her last hours to give her friends assurance of a happy and triumphant faith, through the merits of a Redeemer, in a glorious immortality beyond the grave.—[*Communicated.*

In Wilmington, on the 17th ult., Mr. BENJAMIN MOTT, aged 75 years. Also, on the 24th ult., after a short illness, Miss EUPHEMIA CUTLAR, aged 45 years. Also, on the 21st ult., BRADFORD HIGGINS, aged 22 years.

At a regular meeting of St. Alban's Lodge, No. 114, held at the Lodge Room, at Lumberton, on the 27th December, 1849, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have heard, with emotions of deep regret, of the death of our worthy and highly esteemed brother, John J. Register, who lately died, far from his home and kindred, while attending the Lectures at the Stuyvesant Medical Institution, in New York: Therefore

Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of the loss which our Lodge has sustained by this afflicting dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That we remember and appreciate his many excellent qualities as a man and a Mason, and especially the open frankness of his nature, the generosity, warmth and kindness of his heart, and his manly detestation of all that was deceitful, little or mean.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for one month.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the friends of the deceased, as a testimony of our condolence with them in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the North Carolinian and the Fayetteville Observer.

(From the Minutes.) R. E. TROY, Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 1.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	10¼ a 10½	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	60 a	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	12 a 13	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4½ a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has advanced, and sales readily made at 10¼ to 10½. Flour 4½ to 4¾. Corn 60. Flaxseed $1 10 to $1 15.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8; stock light. Corn 50 to 55. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25; market well supplied. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber—Flooring Boards 9 50, Scantling 4 00. Mill Timber 3 50 to 6 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 85 to 1 90, Hard 1 00 to 1 05. Tar 1 05 to 1 10.

Cheraw Market.—Cotton 9½ to 10⅛—sales 1500 bales. Bacon 7 to 8. Corn 40 to 50. Flour 5 to 5 75.—*N. C. Argus.*

At Charleston, Cotton 9⅞ to 11⅛—a rise of ½ to ⅝. Corn 53 to 58. Flour 5 to 5½.

Cotton at Augusta 10⅛ to 10⅞. At Hamburg 9 to 10½. Total receipts of Cotton 805,980 bales against 857,297 last year.

At New York, Fair Uplands 11⅛ to 11⅜—a rise of about ⅜ within ten days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J Kyle, S T Hawley & Son, C Benbow, W McIntyre, Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co, S W Tillinghast & Co, Ray & Pearce, E J Hale, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Powell, J & T Waddill, D McNeill, H Erambert, Rockfish Co, W H Hall, E L Winslow, Cook & Taylor, J W Powers, W S Latta, D & W McLaurin, G McNeill, and E W Willkings, of this place; and for H A London, Jenkins & Roberts, W B McCorkle & Son, Williams, Haywood & Co, J & T Lindsay, E Belo, E Mitchell, Conrad Hill Mining Co, S Truelove, Tyson & Person, and W Hill, of the interior.

PLANK ROAD.

CONTRACTS for the construction of the Plank Road West of Murchison's Factory, will be offered to the public as early as practicable. By order of the Board.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1w

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are in debt to me either by note or account, will please make it convenient to call and settle during the coming month. The long standing of most of my dues is a sufficient apology for this notice, which may be considered final.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 31, 1849. 1700

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 21st of January 1850, under the direction of its former able and efficient Instructer, Mr. Malcolm McNair, A. B. If required, competent assistance will be afforded.

The expenses are as formerly: Board $5; Tuition $5, $8, and $10 per Session, according to the advancement of the Student.

J. C. LEE,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
GILES WILLIAMS,
Committee.
Robeson county, Dec. 26, 1849. 1700-3w

The Wilmington Chronicle will copy twice, and send bill to this Office.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, one Cow and Calf, a Heifer, and sundry articles of personal property, belonging to the Estate of Mrs. A. M. Cochran, dec'd, and not provided for in the Will of said deceased.

Terms—Six months' credit; note with approved security.

J. B. NEWBY, Administrator.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Jan'y 1, 1850. 1700-3w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Salem Manufacturing Company having come to the conclusion of winding up the concerns of the Corporation, are now offering, at private sale, their Establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in the thriving village of Salem, in Forsythe county, N. C., on such favorable terms as cannot fail to prove profitable to such persons as may feel inclined to enter into the manufacturing of Cotton, and possessing practical knowledge of the business.

If not sold at private sale, the Establishment will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday of April next.

The Factory contains 2,500 Spindles and 30 Looms.

For further particulars apply to the acting Agent, C. L. Banner, or to the President of the Company,

F. H. SHUMAN.
Salem, Dec. 5, 1849. 1700-2m

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE,

In Moore and Montgomery Counties.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Mrs. Sally Bass, of the county of Wake, I offer for sale the tract of land in Moore County, known as the Bullock Spring tract, containing about 275 Acres. And also one other tract, lying in Moore and Montgomery counties, on both sides of Williams's Creek, containing about 400 Acres, more or less.

These lands were partially worked a few years since for Gold, by a gentleman of Raleigh, and found to contain the richest specimens of Copper ore, as well as some Gold and Iron ore.

Capitalists would do well to look into this matter, as a great bargain may be had, and as the plank road will run near it, it may be worked to advantage. If not sold privately, I shall be in Carthage on Monday and Tuesday of Moore County Court, January 28 and 29, and shall then sell at public sale. For further particulars, and as to title, I refer to C. C. Battle, of Raleigh, and A. R. Kelly, of Carthage, Attorneys at Law.

J. B. WHITAKER.
Dec. 12, 1849. 1700-ts

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.

B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

CHECKS,

ON THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

CALENDAR FOR 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEBRUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCTOBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOVEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

☞ We have on consignment, 12 crates common Crockery, Plates, Pitchers, Teas, &c. which will be sold at Auction in a few days, of which notice will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

$25 REWARD.

ON Monday morning the 24th December, 1849, the Jail of Brunswick County, at Smithville, N. C., was burned down by a mulatto man named Henry Patrick, who was confined therein on a peace warrant. Said Patrick has made his escape. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in this State. Said Henry Patrick is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, mulatto complexion, prominent nose, and thick lips, and stoops a little in the shoulders. Further particulars not remembered.

J. H. ALLEN, Sheriff.
Brunswick, Dec. 27, 1849. 1700-6w

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

Glorious Results Again!

Every Drawing of the Lottery at the

Far-Famed and Truly Fortunate

LOTTERY BROKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

NO. 1 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.,

Clearly demonstrates a fact very extensively confessed for a long series of years, that

ONE ORDER

To this Old Established and Popular House may

GARNER A GOLDEN HARVEST!

Lo and behold the success in December!

All sold by Pyfer & Co. and no mistake!!

BRILLIANT ARRAY!

$40,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$20,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$18,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to ditto.
$15,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Tennessee.
$10,000, ditto ditto, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, ditto ditto, sent to Virginia.
$8,000, ditto ditto, sent to Pennsylvania.
$5,000, ditto ditto, sent to Alabama.

THIS LUCK CAN'T BE BEAT.

Orders Confidential.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES

For January 1850.

Who'll have a New Year's Gift?

Date. Jan'y.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	30,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
3	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	18,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	16 50
5	30,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
7	26,000	78 Nos.	15 drawn	8	25 00
8	22,500	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	75 Nos.	11 drawn	10	32 50
10	22,500	78 Nos.	14 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	50,000	78 Nos.	12 drawn	15	60 00
14	15,000	66 Nos.	12 drawn	8	22 50
15	20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	35,000	78 Nos.	16 drawn	10	30 00
17	3 10,000	72 Nos.	13 drawn	5	16 00
18	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 00
19	37,500	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
21	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	27 50
22	24,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	33,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
24	20,000	78 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	10,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	4	11 00
26	60,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	20	70 00
28	27,500	75 Nos.	11 drawn	8	27 50
29	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 00
30	32,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
31	20,000	75 Nos.	15 drawn	5	16 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is published in this paper.

Please mail orders a few days before the Lotteries draw.

Letters always strongly enveloped and carefully sealed.

None but the Managers' Printed Drawings sent from PYFER & CO'S.

Every order to PYFER & CO. is answered by return mail.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, and promptly remitted to any part of the Country for Prizes sold at this Agency.

One Package of Tickets may draw Four Capitals!

☞ Money, in sums however large, can be confidently mailed to the address of PYFER & CO.

☞ For a splendid Prize, prompt payment in Gold or Silver, and faithful attention to the Orders of a correspondent, early remittances should be made of Cash, Drafts, or Prize Tickets, to the truly fortunate, old established, and far-famed Lottery firm of

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE: for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 590 acres of LAND in Cumberland County, lying on both sides of Puppy Creek, near Big Rockfish, 14 miles West of Fayetteville, (known as the Colquhoun Land.) There are about 150 acres of cleared Land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, &c. For Turpentine or Tar there is no superior Land in the county. Also, about 50 acres as good up-land as can be found; is deadened ready for clearing. This Land will be sold on accommodating terms. It will be shown, and any further information given, on application to the subscriber.

MALCOM McGREGOR.

Nov. 17, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, 'Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"!' The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

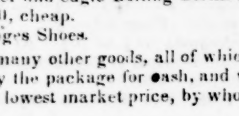
I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf



TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

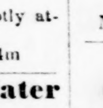
All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

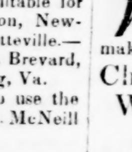
Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

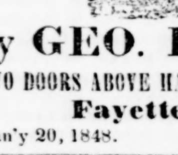
Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

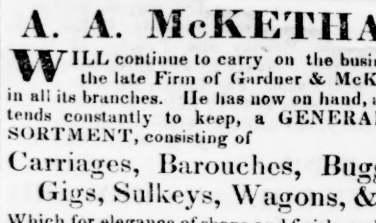
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, purchased in Baltimore, New York and Boston markets, consisting of the following description of Goods, viz:

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which they offer upon their usual favorable terms, to punctual customers. Our friends, and the trading public generally, are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

HALL, SACKETT & CO

Oct. 25, 1849. 91-3m

N. B. A good MULE and a TOP BUGGY for sale, cheap.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

Bank of Fayetteville, *15th Sept., 1849.*

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

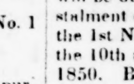
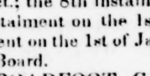
I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

MRS. PERRY'S Farms for sale. One situated down the River, 1½ miles from the Bridge, containing 70½ Acres; good and numerous buildings on it, fruit trees, two grape arbors, a large quantity of strawberries, &c. The place is very healthy.

The other Farm is up the River, 3 miles from the Bridge; contains 230 Acres, and has good Log buildings.

For these Farms a credit of one, two and three years will be given. If not sold by the 1st of January, they will be rented for the next year.

Also, for sale, 3 horses, 2 waggons, 1 carryall, ploughs, &c. Also, dry cattle, milch cows, hogs, &c. A credit of six months will be given for these. Apply to Mrs. Perry, on the premises.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92-tlJ

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Brunswick county, N. C., on the 20th of September last, my negro boy EZEKIEL. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, rather spare built, about 20 years old. He was raised in Montgomery county, N. C., and was bought by Mr. McKeller, a speculator, from Mr. Duncan McRae of the same county, where I have heard him say that he had a mother. I am certain that he is trying to get back to Montgomery. I will give the above reward for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him; or I will give Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me at home in Brunswick county, N. C.

J. W. McCOY.

Brunswick county, October 6, 1849. 89-3m

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
—ALSO—
1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM, AND NEW GOODS.
AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

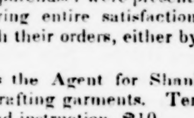
MOORE & INMAN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

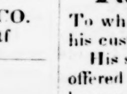
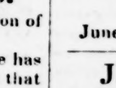
This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

River up and Goods Arriving.

Taylor & Underwood

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock, imbracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, &c.; Ploughs and Castings; Iron, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery; fine and common Crockery; Cooper's and Smith's Tools; Turpentine Tools, &c., &c.

Friends and customers, and the public, are all invited to call and see.

October 22, 1849. 90-3m

New Goods and New Store.
WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

NOTICE.

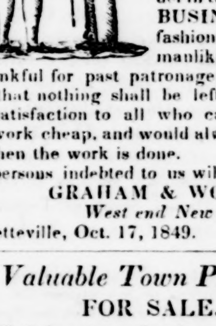
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Oct. 29, 1849. 80-tf

To the Fashionable Public.



THE undersigned have received the full reports of the New York, Philadelphia, and European FASHIONS for the Fall and Winter of 1849-50, and are prepared to execute any order in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. They are thankful for past patronage, and assure the public that nothing shall be left undone to give entire satisfaction to all who call upon them.—They work cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle. GRAHAM & WOODWARD.

West end New Hotel building.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1849. 90-3m

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his town property, situated in Lower Fayetteville, consisting of three Dwelling Houses, with all necessary out-houses; one Store House, now occupied by T. J. Johnson & Co., and which is a good stand for business; also 3 unimproved lots suitable for building lots. The Houses are all in good repair. The subscriber is anxious to change his business, as well as his location, and therefore a bargain may be expected, with liberal terms.

Those wishing to engage in a speculation could not better employ their capital, as it is expected property will be greatly enhanced in value by the Cape Fear and Deep River scheme of internal improvement now in progress, *especially* in that part of town lying immediately on the River, where said property is situated. A description of the property is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless examine the same before purchasing. Inquire on the premises.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1849. 90-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.

Wilmington, N. C , Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

Dr TOWNSEND'S



OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant.

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts [illegible] of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.,* and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation. Very respectfully.

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—who, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla will rectify this. It is peculiarly adapted to children of slender constitutions, and when diluted with water, it is a delightful beverage, and children love it dearly. It will prevent and cure the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. We trust there is no father or mother who is so penurious or inhuman as to deprive their children for a dollar, of this invaluable remedy, which will certainly restore them to health.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Notice of Removal.—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Dealers in Medicines generally throughout the United States.

LIFE INSURANCE.
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NEW GOODS.
J. M. WILLIAMS,
(Opposite the Bank of Cape Fear,)
Keeps constantly on hand,

BROWN, Loaf, Crushed and Refined Sugar, Coffee, Sack and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
Cut Nails, Trace Chains,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
Castings, Hardware and Cutlery,
SHOES, HATS, AND CAPS.

A varied assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Together with almost every article to be found in the market, suited to the demands of both town and country.

☞ The above Goods will be sold CHEAP for Cash, or exchanged for Country Produce.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

J. & T. WADDILL

ARE now receiving from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, their

Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Hollow Ware, and Wooden Ware,
Cutlery, Ivory and Horn Combs,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Turpentine Tools,
Saddlery and Leather,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
China, Glass, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Swedes, English, and American Iron, of all kinds,
Cast, German, English and American Steel,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,
Cheese, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c. &c.,
With our usual stock of HEAVY GROCERIES, and every other article necessary for the Southern trade.

☞ We buy all sorts of PRODUCE, and never say to countrymen "Your article is not in our line."

☞ The Forwarding and Commission Business attended to as usual.

J. & T. W., Hay street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 92tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

NOTICE.

AT December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, general Letters of Administration of the Estate of Alexander C. Simpson, deceased, were granted to the Subscriber. All persons indebted to the Estate, are notified to make an early payment.—Those holding claims, are requested to present them to the Subscriber at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Dec. 10, 1849. 97-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for Public Sale, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 16th day of January next, a large stock of new and well finished

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and Carryalls,

Belonging to the Estate of A. C. Simpson, dec'd. Also, a large and well selected stock of COACH-MAKERS' MATERIALS, consisting of Ash, Maple, and Poplar Lumber; various kinds of Iron; Spring Axles, and a good assortment of Shop Tools, both for wood and Blacksmiths' work, such as are usual in a Carriage and Coach Manufactory.

At the same time, will be offered for sale, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of the deceased.

The sale of the stock of Carriages, Carriage Materials, Shop Tools, &c., will be made at the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, on the South side of Person street, opposite to the Store of William McIntyre.

The Household and Kitchen Furniture will be sold at the late residence of the deceased, on Gillespie street.

Terms of Sale: Six months' credit. Bonds with approved sureties will be required.

J. G. SHEPHERD, Adm'r.

Dec. 10, 1849. 97tf

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to give up the business of Farming, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides. The tract of land contains four hundred acres,—about fifty of which are cleared.

It is situated on the South-West side of the Big Swamp, near Centre Bridge, in Robeson County. It lies remarkably well for cultivation, and is as fertile, and has as good range, as any found on the Swamp. There is on it a two story dwelling, with the usual outhouses. The land is well timbered, and is convenient to the Cape Fear, the distance being about four miles, and the road good.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the land to any who may wish to view it.

Terms will be reasonable.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

Oct. 19, 1849. 90-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Are a Sure Cure for Influenza.

THIS complaint has become so frequent, that there are few persons who have not had it several times. It is a kind of malignant contagious cold, attended with much fever, and great prostration of strength. So soon as possible, swallow six or eight Pills; a large dose is absolutely necessary to relieve the brain, that organ appearing to suffer greatly in this complaint. When they have operated well, put your feet and legs in hot water, or take a hot bath. Be sure and be purged before you use any means of increasing the circulation, or your life may be the forfeit.—Now go to bed; and when in bed, take two more pills and some hot boneset tea, catnip, or balm, or balsam or some water gruel—any of these warm drinks will answer, and which may be left to choice—either of them will help to restore insensible perspiration, and this method will generally cure. Should, however, the patient, after the pills and after this treatment, not be better in the morning, let him take another six, eight, or ten pills, or more, according to urgency of symptoms, and the warm drinks, and foot or general bath, at night. My experience has shown me that the third day generally finds the patient well, when this plan has been adopted in the beginning. But, in any event, the continuance of the treatment is the best that can be adopted, whether it takes one day or twenty to effect the cure. However bad the head may be, never let blood be drawn or leeches applied; we want all the blood we have. Instead of losing this "life of our flesh," let us take more pills, which will take the death principle from us, leaving our blood relieved, and ready to rally all its life powers for our restoration, so soon as the purgation has left it free to effect this object.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store.

Dec. 8, 1849. 97-4m